





# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

DAVID MERIWETHER, Esq. Governor of New Mexico, arrived at his home, in Jefferson county, on the 2d instant.

**Bank of Tennessee.**—The Governor in his annual Message, and the President of the Bank, in his report to the Legislature, recommend that the Bank of Tennessee should be wound up; and the House of Representatives have passed a resolution that the bank should be put in a gradual state of liquidation by the present General Assembly.

**NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN NEW YORK.**—Since the 18th of January last, 4,537 aliens have received their final naturalization papers, from the Supreme Court, in that city, and 4,013, in the Court of Common Pleas, making the whole number in both courts, 8,550. During the past week, an average of about 100 per day have received their certificates from the Court of Common Pleas, and 40 or 50 from the Supreme Court. Yesterday, the whole number in both courts was 154. At this rate, the number yet to become voters before the election, will be 1,450, or a total of 10,000 from the first of January to 1st of November, of the present, or exactly one thousand per month, or twelve thousand per year.

**BRIE. GMS. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK.**—We have already announced the resignation of this distinguished officer. The Springfield Republican explains the reason of his resignation. It seems that he was the officer to whom Gen. Scott gave temporary leave of absence a short time ago, and respecting whom the correspondence took place between the General and the Secretary of War, at the time publicly referred to. The Secretary of War ordered the officer back to his post. The result is thus described by the Republican:

That officer who has Brevet Brig. Gen. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Colonel of the second regiment of infantry, had too much spirit to brook so manifest an indignity offered to himself and his command-in-chief, and threw up his commission in disgust. Nobody can doubt that the President was instructed by his Secretary to accept the resignation of an officer whom the latter had so wantonly insulted. It was accepted accordingly. Gen. Hitchcock entered the army in 1817, since which time his best energies have been devoted to his country. He commenced his career as a third lieutenant, and reached almost the highest rank known to the army, having been breveted a Brigadier General for gallant and distinguished services in the storming of Molino del Rey, Mexico, September 8th, 1847. In the same battle where he earned his brevet, another officer distinguished himself by fainting on the field.

GEORGETOWN, October 27, 1855.

To the Assessors of the different counties in Kentucky:

**GEN. KENTUCKY.**—You are aware that a premium of TEN DOLLARS was offered for the best set of schedules of births, marriages, and deaths. After a careful comparison of the books returned, this premium has been awarded to the Assessor of Allen county. His most formidable competitors were those of Hancock, Butler, Hart, Johnson, Kenton, Mason, Morgan, and Taylor. In addition to these, the books from Barren, Boone, Bullitt, Callaway, Campbell, Carter, Fleming, Franklin, Graves, Grayson, Greene, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Hardin, Jefferson, Jessamine, Laclede, Logan, Letcher, Lewis, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, Mercer, Owensley, Pendleton, Pike, Powell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Trigg, Warren, and Woodford, were executed in a very creditable manner, showing that the Assessors had taken pride in making them out correctly. It is, however, manifest that many births, marriages and deaths are left unrecorded. A great deal of care and even pertinacity on the part of Assessors is necessary to bring the facts sought to the minds of families.

W. L. SHEPARD,  
JAMES V. KELLEY,  
W. L. SUTTON.

**Financial Prospects.**—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives his views of the monetary affairs of this country as follows:

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the Banks throughout the Union is more favorable to the credit and safety of these institutions than was anticipated a year or two ago. The great expansion of the paper currency, in consequence of the influx of gold, had caused some alarm, and the drain of our gold to pay for large importations, was as many thought likely to lead to a collapse of the banks. But from this calamity we have escaped, and the banks generally are as sound as at any former time, while they yet greatly assist in the conduct of business concerns of the country.

The reported bank capital is now about three hundred and thirty-three millions, while their specie amounts to fifty-three millions, and their circulation to one hundred and eighty-six millions. In some of the States a few banks fell into such discredit that their notes were worthless, but generally the bank paper has served the purpose of a circulating medium. It would be well if the Secretary, in his next report, would give a statement of the amount of the loss of the community through broken bank paper. This sum will be found very considerable; but this is an evil that is inseparable from the system, which we must continue to endure, even should it be attended with occasional inconveniences.

A New York paper expresses the apprehension that the pressure for gold will become so great in England that a suspension of specie payments will follow, as in the war growing out of the French Revolution. Should this occur, its effects will not be to increase, but much to diminish the drain of gold from this country. Importations are swelling up to the maximum of the flush times of 1852, in consequence of our having become again able to pay for them. Everything wears an appearance of remarkable prosperity. The revenue for the next year will be, as some estimate, not less than eighty-five millions, including ten from the lands. Congress must be industrious and ingenious also to find ways to expend all this money. They will be assisted by numerous outside advisers in their arduous task.

**GRADE OF ADMIRAL.**—We see it stated that application will be made, during the ensuing session, to Congress to establish the grade and rank of Admiral in the American Navy, with the understanding that Com. STEWART—"Old Ironsides,"—be the first on whom the honor shall be conferred.

**GEN. SCOTT.**—We learn from Washington, that at length the President has decided that the resolution of February, 1855, providing for the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, under which General Scott received that appointment, gives him additional pay and allowances, and that it is retroactive in its operations from May 29, 1847, and which decision has been communicated to General Scott.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.**—An analysis of the returns shows that the whole vote of the election was 61,240 less than in 1852, and 45,983 less than in 1854. This shows conclusively that this election cannot be relied upon as a test of the strength of parties in Pennsylvania upon national politics. The election of Mr. Plumer as Canal Commissioner, so far from showing a Democratic gain, exhibits an absolute loss, even if it were pretended (as it is not) that he received none other than Democratic votes. Here is a comparison of his vote with that given for the Democratic candidate last year:

For Mr. Plumer, 1854.	167,001
For Mr. Plumer, 1854.	161,281
Democratic loss.	5,720

Then, if we compare the vote for Mr. Plumer with the combined opposition vote, it shows him to be in the minority:

For Nicholson, 1854.	149,745
For Mr. Plumer, 1854.	161,281
Majority against Plumer.	2,644

The vote at the Presidential election in 1852 amounted to 386,260; this year it only reached 325,026; showing that at least 61,240 voters did not this year exercise the right of suffrage.

The vote for Gen. Scott in 1852 was 170,174, and that for Mr. Hale 8,524. These together make 187,698 votes. The number cast for Mr. Plumer this year is only 161,281 which shows a deficit of 26,417 votes.—*National Intelligencer.*

**Who are They?**—The New Orleans Exposition gives the following statistics of the nativity of criminals arrested in that city, during one week. This is but a fair proportion throughout the country; and yet anti-American presses claim that foreigners should be still entitled to all the rights and privileges of native born citizens:

**CRIMINALS—WHERE BORN.**—Ireland 19; United States 7; Germany 8; France 4; and Mexico 1. Total 29.

**UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BOSTON.**—The fattest cow on the ground, says the Transcript, weighs 2,500 pounds, and is only 7 years of age. The largest ox is 5 years of age, and weighs 2,760 pounds. This huge animal measured 9 feet in girth, and is valued at \$500. The heaviest pair of oxen are about 5 years of age, weigh 2,550 pounds each and are valued at \$500.

The N. Y. Times says, about fifteen percent of salary and perquisites has been levied upon the custom-house officials in New York by the administration party, for the purpose of carrying along the party canvass. In moments of peculiar stress and anxiety, where Federal questions are involved, it may be increased. Possibly, as the election of next week affects the Presidential issue materially it may be considered on of those moments; and the lowest porter and the highest deputy may alike be invited to display, by an extraordinary gratuity, their devotion to the administration.

New York was visited by a violent gale on Sunday. The shipping on the North river side was not a little disturbed, and some of the vessels were chafed and otherwise damaged by parting their lines and fouling each other. The bay and rivers were a sheet of foam, and not a stitch of canvass could be seen as far as the eye could reach. The awnings along the streets, that had been incautiously left out, were in many places torn to tatters, and window blinds, signs, and other loose gear, were blown down to the street below. Unfinished buildings, improperly secured, were damaged, and the storm must have destroyed no little property.

**AMERICANISM VS BLACK REPUBLICANISM.**—The Washington "National Era," the leading National organ of the Abolitionists, in a recent article thus speaks of Americanism:—"We hope our readers will note particularly the Era's opinion."

"Our readers see that Know Nothingism is operating just as we predicted. Where it cannot rule, it seeks to ruin. In States where it is dominant, it seeks to subject Republicanism to its use, and where it is not it arrays itself in bitter opposition to it. In Indiana and some of the Western States it holds Republicanism for any efficient action. In Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, where the Republicans have disintegrated themselves, it is seeking to overthrow them, thus playing into the hands of the Administration and the Slave Power, and retarding the movement for union in the free States."

The Hon. Daniel D. Barnard is out in a letter against the "Fusion" in New York. We give below the closing portion of his letter:

"I have been a Whig from honest conviction, and I shall not now relinquish or unlearn the sacred lessons which have become a part of my nature by long connection with that great school of patriotism, honor and virtue. But names are not everything with me; I do not take the place of principles. I cherish the name of Whig; but if the Whig party has been so pored and lapped away on one side and another, that not enough of its vast old frame remains to enable the political physiologist to reconstruct it, and set it on its legs again, then I see a union of men of national sentiments and objects, just such as true Whigs have always cherished and maintained, prepared to make a stand for the Constitution and the Union, against combinations which threaten to overthrow them. I shall be found, so far as my vote and my humble influence may go, of their party, by what name so ever it may be called."

**IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.**—EMILE MARTIN brought suit in the Mason Circuit Court, against the president, directors, engineers and contractors of the Maysville and Lexington Rail Road Company, in their private capacity, to recover damages for entering upon his land, cutting through it, and otherwise injuring his premises, without his consent, and without taking the legal steps required by the charter. It was maintained by the counsel for the plaintiff, that the defendants had no right to take and appropriate the land to the use of the road, without first obtaining consent, and making just compensation as required by the constitution, to the owner; and as they did not take the course indicated by the charter, they were trespassers and liable in their individual capacity for all damages resulting from their wrongful conduct.—The defendants counsel urged, that the remedy of the defendant was against the company and not against them individually. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of \$400 the amount of damages proved.

Payne, Stanton & Plister represented the plaintiff, and Hord & Clark the defendants.—*Maysville Express.*

**A Letter from John Van Buren.**—Our readers remember the Spartan lad who, having a stolen fox and concealed it under his tunic, endured to have his bowels torn out by the animal before he would acknowledge the theft.

In like manner, the Democratic administration, having buttoned Mr. Van Buren and his followers under its jacket in 1852, find them now tearing away its very vitals. Hitherto the Administration has borne these tortures with stoical equanimity. It has smiled complacently, and assured its friends that the Van Buren disaffection is a trifling not affecting its own comfort, nor impairing the power of the Democratic party. But human endurance has its limits. The recalcitrant of the Wilmett Provost at Syracuse convinced the country that the Van Buren section was unsound. The diatribes of the Albany Atlas made it plain that they did not intend to have this man Pierce to rule over them longer than the present term of his office. And now, lest there be any further doubt of the democratic divisions in New York, we have a volunteer letter from Mr. John Van Buren, in which he tells the Washington Union so many plain, yet pertinent truths, that he publishes the letter entire. We do so that it may be used as a document to show that there is a radical division in the Democratic party, which effectually destroys its nationality; and must compel its members to resort to the American party as the only organization which is strong enough to stand the storm of 1856.

Mr. Van Buren testifies to the same fact, which we stated some time since, upon the question "which was the Democratic party of the North?" He claims that the Free-Soil Democrats will carry New York, with the Wilmett Provost, fifty thousand votes! He says that the National Democrats, according to the definition at Washington, are "very few." He defends the declaration of "fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory," as not inconsistent with the Democratic creed, and says that if it be decided that it is, the Democracy of Oswego will not act with the Democratic Convention. But his open avowal that every candidate on the Free-Soil Democratic ticket except one Judge and one Canal Commissioner "was openly and warmly the advocate of MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1848," is what agonizes the "inwards" of the administration, whilst, with a malignity that twists the poignard in the wound, he cuts off all chance of prevarication or denial, that the support of Van Buren in 1848 does not imply the advocacy of the same doctrines now, by the deliberate and conclusive declaration: "They were proud of it then, and I believe I do them no injustice when I add that they have been prouder of it every day since!"

We presume, after this declaration, there can be no doubt of some three or four facts: 1. That the Free-Soil Democracy claims to be the true National Democracy. 2. That they have been shown, by the Congressional and gubernatorial elections, and by the opinion of Mr. Van Buren, to be in a majority over their administration brothers in the North. 3. That they have no idea of fusing with the administration Democrats, and still less of disbanding.

We have, however, great doubts whether these significant facts will ever reach the section of country most interested in them. They will scarcely reappear beyond the Potomac. The Democratic journals of the South have successfully concealed the treason of more than half the Democratic party at the North, they will continue their abject adulation of the American party, and ignore entirely the existence of this destructive scheme in their own ranks.

The Washington Union meets the defection of its well-learned friends with reluctance. But is compelled to acknowledge that these views are inconsistent with those upon which the administration stands. It will scarcely believe the evidence of its senses that the Van Buren Democracy occupies the same ground with Mr. Seward, in his determination to resist the admission of Kansas, unless it comes in as a free State. Yet, it is inevitable from the text of the letter, as well as from the conclusive argument of the Union, that the New York Free Soil Democracy of New York will oppose the admission of Kansas as a free State.

The bull of excommunication is, however, mildly and decorously pronounced, and in the obvious hope that the parties may meet in another and a better state of political existence where separation will be unnecessary. In proof of this we adduce the closing paragraph, which, after the manner of Mrs. Nickleby's reply to the marriage proposals of her deranged suitor, wanders parenthetically to a very indefinite conclusion:

"In reply to the question whether the Washington Union desires the ticket advocated by Mr. Van Buren to be elected or not, we will tell him frankly that his declaration that 'every candidate on our State ticket now, except one judge and the canal commissioner, was openly and warmly the advocate of Martin Van Buren in 1848,' and that 'they were proud of it then, and I believe I do them no injustice when I add that they have been prouder of it every day since,'—we say that this declaration makes it a matter of indifference, so far as the interests of the Democratic party are concerned, whether his ticket succeeds or not. But, whether it succeeds or not, we very sure it will not affect the future course of the National Democracy."

Now, we submit that ought not to be "a matter of indifference" to the administration, whether the advocates of the Wilmett provost succeed or not. They are the opponents of the Nebraska law, of the Missouri repeal, of the Presidential pretensions of Mr. Pierce, and it is the duty of the Union to resist them to the last, and to sustain any sound conservative party who will defeat them. The ship should not be stranded. The flag should not be struck. Let us have an organization on one side, or a savage sermon from the other. Let the

Rev. Dr. Forney be re-called from the foreign missions, and put upon the New York Circuit.

**To the Editor of the Union:**—Sir: I am glad to observe, from some editorial remarks in your columns this day upon an address delivered by me at Oswego recently, that your State election is arresting the attention of your friends outside the State. We are not such devotees of squatter sovereignty as to reject the advice and instruction of those beyond our borders, though our voting is done by the actual settlers. I hope you will be pleased with the manner in which we shall do this. The election comes off a week from next Tuesday, and we shall thus soon be able to compare the official returns with a prediction which I wish to put on record. The entire Democratic State ticket which you call will be elected by a plurality of fifty thousand votes. I am sorry to find you stating that in effecting this result we shall have "cut ourselves loose from the national Democratic organization." Being deeply engaged in a State election, which is rather more important to our citizens than any national contest is likely to be, we may not have had our attention sufficiently called to the position of our brethren in other States.

We have no candidates for national honor, and very few of whom we call on "Washington Nationalism." Mr. John Cochran, the Surveyor of our port, takes the principal charge of this branch of our politics, which may apply to the heavy business. He was a member of our State Convention, and I rather took it for granted he had seen this.

As near as I now understand, you object to our occupying now the position we occupied in 1848; upon the subject of slavery. This position was then and now defined as follows:—"Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution and maintain the reserved rights of the States, they deem this a suitable occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery to free territory."

Which branch of this resolution do you object to, in the name of the National Democracy? Are they against the compromise of the constitution, or the reserved rights of the States, or do they desire to extend slavery to free territory, and is their feeling so intense on either of these three subjects that they cannot act with Democrats who agree with them on every thing else, but differ on these?

Again: you object to the following remarks of mine, which you quote:—"In the first place, upon the subject of slavery, the practical question is, how to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory. That is a question upon which we have a right to act, and it is a question which affects the State of New York. For example, under the constitution, in the apportionment of representatives, every five slaves count as three persons; consequently a slaveholder who owns five slaves is represented as four persons. But man in the State of New York, though he may own ten millions of property is merely counted as one person. This is an unequal apportionment; but it was one of the compromises of the constitution, and which we agreed to be bound by, and which we must acquiesce in so far as existing States are concerned. But when you propose to convert free territory into slave territory, you propose to increase that inequality upon which is based your representation in Congress, which lays your taxes, which makes treaties, which declares war, and affects the whole property of the country. It is, then, a question with which we have a right to meddle; and when we undertake to declare an opinion upon it, it should be our true opinion."

"This is in no sense abolition. It is the ground we took in 1847 and 1848, and we have adhered to it." This does not necessarily require Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, because that may be accomplished under the operation of the Kansas bill. The settlers themselves may prohibit slavery; but if they should not, then, when the Territory is formed into a State and applies for admission, you have again the right to take the question whether it is fairly formed into a slave State; and if it is not, you have the right to prevent it from coming into the Union until it presents itself with a free constitution, if you choose."

I ought to state that the report of my remarks was taken by the Herald reporter, without my even knowing there was a reporter present, and, of course, without my knowledge or consent. I suspect it was done by Seward men, who thought I would say something in Oswego that would hurt us in New York. On looking over the report, I was amazed at its fidelity, so far as it related to my own memory. It is a wonderful exhibition of skill and accuracy in reporting, and, on reflection, I do not see that in advocating our platform I said anything that would hurt us anywhere. Our Oswego is in the extreme north of our State, and New York in the extreme south. I am now convinced that our platform is as broad as our State; it may not lap over, I admit. And now, you read the extracts from my speech. In it I say to the people of Oswego that they have a right, if they choose, when Kansas applies for admission into the Union, if it comes as a slave State, to raise the question whether it was fairly formed into a slave State. Do the national Democracy deny this right? If they do, the people of Oswego will not, next year, act with the national Democracy.

I ask you to give this note a prompt insertion in your columns. I might also ask you to publish all the extracts from the people of Oswego, who have a right, if they choose, when Kansas applies for admission into the Union, if it comes as a slave State, to raise the question whether it was fairly formed into a slave State. Do the national Democracy deny this right? If they do, the people of Oswego will not, next year, act with the national Democracy.

I request is more simple; I ask you to read the extracts you do publish. Allow me to add that the citizens of New York State propose, this fall, to inaugurate a good State government, and to inaugurate it with complete and honorable success. They will complete our magnificent system of internal improvements, protect our State treasury, uphold our State credit, relieve the occupations of our citizens from unconstitutional restraints, and their property from legislative confiscation, and place the adopted citizen, wherever he may have been born, and at whatever altar he may worship, on a footing of entire equality with the native. We shall thus substantially provide for the happiness and honor of the sixteenth of the entire population of the United States. This is much to do at one State election. Although not strictly national, our numbers, perhaps, give us some little claim to be called a nation of ourselves; and if we should be, as you anticipate, so unfortunate as not to take part in giving a good General Government next year to the Confederacy, it is more important that we should now provide a good State government for ourselves.

"The same difficulty occurred in 1848; but, unfortunately, we were not able to 'let it make similar provision against it.' Every candidate on our State ticket now, except one judge and the canal commissioner, was

openly and warmly the advocate of Martin Van Buren in 1848. They were proud of it then, and I believe I do them no injustice when I add that they have been prouder of it every day since. Now permit me to ask you one question: Does the Washington Union desire our ticket elected or defeated? State seasonably, so that our electors may know; and after the election I will tell you why I ask. Though your answer cannot change the result, it can increase or diminish our majority.

Truly yours,  
J. VAN BUREN.  
WASHINGTON, October 26, 1855.

From the New York Herald.

**News Direct from the Russian Camp.**—Highly Interesting Intelligence from the Interior of Sevastopol.—The Russian Defenses on the North Side.—The Perils of the Russian Army.—The War Feeling among the Russian Soldiers.

Among the passengers who arrived at this port on Tuesday last, by the packet ship Universe, from Liverpool, was Dr. Dava, who comes direct from the Russian camp at Sevastopol, where he served in the capacity of surgeon in the medical staff. We paid him a visit yesterday, and in the course of a general conversation on the war in the Crimea, and the contending parties on both sides, obtained the following particulars. Dr. Dava was eleven months in the Crimea, a considerable portion of which time was spent immediately in the camp, where he had an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the Russian soldiers, and the men by whom they are commanded.—What he states, therefore, may be regarded as reliable, although it will be found widely at variance with many of the accounts published in the English papers.

At the time of his departure from the Russian camp, which was in the middle of last month, the allies were in possession of the Southern side of Sevastopol, the Russians under Gortschakoff still retaining undisputed possession of their strongly fortified position on the north side. This part of the city, he states, is still stronger than that which they have lost, or more properly speaking, than that which they have abandoned, as it now appears they did not intend to hold it longer than was necessary to give them time to remove their hospitals, their guns, and whatever else they considered indispensable. Their forts command every part of the side which lies below them, completely within the ravage of their guns, at a depth of at least over one hundred feet. It is evident from this that they are in a still better position than they were when they had possession of the whole city, as they can render that part which is in the possession of the allies altogether untenable. This is so well known to the allies that they are actually beginning to regard their late successful, but dearly purchased, triumph as very unprofitable, if not worse than useless. On the other hand, it is a matter of congratulation, he says, in the Russian camp, even among the common soldiers, who understand the great advantage it gives them over their foe.

For seven months the force of fortifying and strengthening the north side has been going on, and now, says the perfection to which they have brought that work, that every hill has been converted into a fort, and every point where cannon could be placed is absolutely bristling with them. They not only command the south side, but they rendered it utterly impossible for the allied fleet to enter the harbor, to come even within a long distance of it. In addition to this, the road from their camp to Odessa is occupied by different detachments of their army, which, including the force in the camp, numbers 300,000 well disciplined, well equipped, well provisioned, and in every way effective troops. But this is not all—their facilities for the transporting troops are such that they can, if necessary, bring their whole disposable force into the Crimea in the course of a few days. The road to Perekop is open to them, and they are constantly receiving from that place immense supplies of provisions. The state of affairs there were deficient in their supplies is therefore untrue, and we were told that at present they have sufficient for several months, should all their ammunition with that point be cut off by the allies.

Our readers may remember that, in the papers which brought the account of the "fall of Sevastopol," it was stated that the Russians were in full retreat towards Perekop, and that a detachment of thirty thousand of the allied army was dispatched to intercept them. This was not only false, as proved by subsequent accounts, but utterly absurd, as it now appears that the Russians had not the remotest idea of retreating, and were determined to remain where they were and defend their position to the last.

The story that six hundred Poles had deserted from the Russian army, Dr. Dava informed us, is not worthy of the slightest credit. A few may have deserted, but he assured us that the cases of desertion on the other side were more numerous, and that day before he left six Sardinians had arrived at the Russian camp. The army, too, instead of being demoralized, as is asserted by a state of order and discipline as their commanders could desire; and so far from being discouraged, they have gained confidence and self-reliance from their frequent encounters with the allied forces. They have been, he says, greatly underrated; but the allies have by this time found out to their loss that, as Dogberry would say, they are not the men they took them for. It appears now they are among the finest soldiers in the world, and that they are in some respects superior to the French. It is a singular fact that while the English and French scatter under a heavy fire, the Russians flock together and clinch to each other with a tenacity that knows not when to yield. They never think of retreating and rush into battle with an enthusiasm inspired by the deepest feeling of religion. They tell you they are fighting for "their God, their Czardom, their country," and they believe that death in such a cause is little less than martyrdom. In fact, they regard it as such, and believe that the greatest sacrifice they can make is to die on the field of battle in defence of their church, of which they regard the Czar, under God, as the head.

The army is composed of Russians, including the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Greeks and Poles. The proportion of the Poles is not so large as has been reported, but the Greeks are very numerous, and are among the best and bravest in the whole army. The Russians, without exception, believe that it is a holy war against the infidel Turk in which they are engaged, and when any unfortunate Mohammedans fall into their hands, they are killed at once—the idea of giving them quarter, never entering the mind of the Russian soldier. The Greeks, besides the religious feeling which actuates them, are urged on by their national animosity against the Turk, and they never omit an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon them for the centuries of persecution which their nation has suffered at their hands.

At the commencement of the war the

highest feeling of respect was entertained by the Russians for the English, but this has undergone a change, and they have at last come to regard them with a feeling of contempt. It is not unusual, Dr. Dava told us, to hear them say, "What are the English? Nothing. We have beaten them in every battle and would have destroyed them but for the French. It is against the French we fight. If we had to do only with the English we would have swept them off the earth before this."

"I do not know," said Dr. Dava, "of a battle in which the English were not worsted and in which they were only saved from destruction by their allies, the French."

"The Russian soldier knows this well, and when engaged in carrying cannon balls, jocosely say, 'there is some bread for the French,' apparently ignoring the very existence of the English. Their officers are highly educated, and it is an uncommon thing to find one who does not speak three or four languages. They are also men of refinement, and as the Doctor had every opportunity of knowing practical war, the most courteous to Americans. His own firms in this particular all were told by Dr. Kottman, eight or nine months ago, and says that the highest generals in the army show them every attention and kindness in their power. He adds, however, that the climate in the Crimea is very unhealthy, and that of the nine Americans who were in the medical staff during his service, five died. In a word, they entertain feelings of the deepest friendship towards our countrymen, and are always ready to exhibit them, even at their own personal inconvenience and loss. This may be said of all, from the Czar down to the poorest soldier in the ranks.

In regard to "Tolstoy," as he is more properly named, he says the affection which Generals, officers and men bear for him amounts almost to adoration. They are proud of him, and justly look upon him as the greatest engineer in Europe. To him they ascribe their unprecedented success in the defence of Sevastopol, and there is hardly a man under him who would not sacrifice his life if necessary to preserve him to "his Czar and country." Tolstoy is about thirty years of age and well proportioned, with most prepossessing features. He is, Dr. Dava thinks, a Russo-German. His wonderful celerity in increasing and strengthening the defence of Sevastopol towards those who knew him best, and the whole army esteem him the most bounded confidence in his energy, his ability and his skill.

As to the movements of the Russians, the most profound secrecy is kept by the generals, and to this is attributable the success with which they have so often been attended. No one knows beforehand what they are going to do, and all their plans are generally carried out with a precision and despatch that has often surprised the allies, and taken them at disadvantage when they repose in a feeling of perfect security. The old adage, "hear, see and say nothing," is held in not only the highest reverence among them, but it is a law the observance of which is commanded and enforced with all the power and authority of military rule.

It is the opinion of Dr. Dava that it is utterly impossible for the allies to avoid another winter campaign in the Crimea in any other way than by leaving it altogether. Their work has only commenced with the taking of the southern side of Sevastopol, and the capture of the north side—if it ever shall be captured—will be attended with a still greater loss than they have already published, as to the severities of their climate and the character of the country.—They will be compelled to encamp, as they did before, outside the city as that of it which the Russians gave up to them, as we have said, completely untenable, and such is the nature of the soil during the rainy season, that it is utterly impossible to use either cannon or cavalry, while the foot soldier sink down to his knees at every step. The prospects which open before the allies under these circumstances, are certainly of a most gloomy kind.—Gortschakoff spoke truly when he said Generals January and February would do all their business for them.

We have spoken of the feeling of the Russian soldiers in respect to the war, and we may add that it is a feeling which is entertained by all classes throughout the empire. The nobles are willing to sacrifice their fortunes, if necessary in a war which they look upon as one of the most justifiable that has ever been waged by their country. In common with the soldiers they believe they cannot be defeated, and are determined on fighting for every inch of ground in the Crimea, before they give it up. The religious enthusiasm of the soldier is kept up by the Greek priests, of whom there are a large number in camp, and who inspire them with an idea that they are engaged in a crusade against the infidel. Every address issued by the Emperor is received by them with the greatest enthusiasm and incites them to the most reckless deeds of daring bravery. With an army inspired by such feelings, with an engineer who has not, perhaps, his equal in Europe, whose abilities have been well tested, and with the disposal of almost unlimited resources at his command, his ultimate success appears to be only a question of time. It only remains to be seen whether the difficulty will be patched up by diplomacy or settled by force of arms.

From California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The United States mail steamer George Law arrived this evening from Aspinwall, bringing 550 passengers and 41,670,000 in treasure. She brings with her the California mails to the 5th of October. She connected at the Isthmus with the steamer John L. Stephens, which brought down nearly \$1,900,000 in treasure. The news from California is unimportant. All the returns of the election had been officially counted. The whole K. N. ticket is elected. Johnson's majority for Governor is over 5000. The whole number of votes polled was 95,000. The Legislature is composed of 72 Know Nothing Democrats, and 2 Whigs. The prohibitory liquor law was defeated by 6,000 majority.

Ex-Gov. Foote, Ex-Congressman Marshall and Peyton are the prominent K. N. candidates for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Gwyn.

Gen. Denver, Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States, to claim his seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

A party of 120 recruits left San Francisco with the steamer Uncle Sam, to join Col. Walker's expedition at San Juan del Sud. Another party was to go shortly from Nevada.

A destructive fire had occurred at Jamestown, causing a loss of property to the value of \$75,000. The principal sufferers are the drugists, and Messrs. Donohoe, Hoffmann & Butterfield, merchants. Among other buildings destroyed was the Masonic Hall. Advice from Oregon announces the safety of Gov. Stevens.

**KILLED.**—Last week, in Nicholas county, ALEXANDER DAMPER was shot by THOS. NORTON, in an affray, and died from the effects of the wound. Norton escaped.

**AFRAY—SHOOTING.**—Yesterday morning a difficulty occurred between two law students at their boarding house, corner of Walnut and First streets, which came near proving fatal to one of them. The parties are Mr. C. M. Harwood, of Lagrange, and Mr. R. O. Boggess, of Greenville. They had been room-mates, and a misunderstanding, originating from some trifling cause, had existed between them for a week or two. Mr. H. had made overtures to Boggess to be friendly, but without effect. Yesterday morning, Mr. Harwood was going to the washstand, and had to pass close by Mr. Boggess, who had a book resting on his lap. Harwood touched the book with his body in passing when Boggess struck Harwood with a poker on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The latter then raised a chair, which Boggess seized with one hand and with the other fired a pistol, the ball passed through the thickest part of the thigh. Boggess had fled. We saw Mr. Harwood last night and obtained the above particulars from him. He converses cheerfully, and thus far has suffered very little pain.—We learn that his physicians do not consider his wounds mortal.—*Low Jour. 5th.*

**Foreign News.**

The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived here last night from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 20th ult. The Allies have organized and concentrated an advance from Eupatoria and other points, in order to cut off and surround the Russian forces. Kiburno, at the mouth of the Nieper, has been taken by the Allies. Laman and Phangoria, in the Straits of Keitch, have been destroyed. The advanced post of the Allies is within fifty-five leagues of Vakhush-Sol. The Russians were retreating. Gen. Liprakh intended to defend the line at Balper. The Russians have surrounded north Sevastopol with new fortifications.

The Russians attacked Kars on the 20th, and were repulsed with immense slaughter. Gortschakoff was to be court-martialed. Advice from Marseilles state that great exertions were being made to hasten the embarkation of a division of 10,000 men under Gen. Lamfal. The English troops discovered in the Karabaghya portion of Sevastopol, immense Russian stores of ammunition and clothing.

As the ensuing conference, Denmark will propose that the Sound Dues be capitalised for the purpose of redemption. Among the killed at the conflict of Kars, there is said to be several officers of rank. The restrictive measures of the Bank of France is telling upon almost every branch of trade.

A somewhat highly favorable to the church of Rome has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See.





LIBERTY AND ORDER—OUR IDEAL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855

THOMASSON COUNCIL, No. 159.

OF THE AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

AMERICAN MEETING.

The Americans of Shelby County are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday next, County Court day, immediately after dinner, for the purpose of perfecting measures to have a full representation at the Mass Meeting at Louisville, on the 27th instant. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

THOS. TODD, County President.

A New and Valuable Work.

We have just been issued a NEW MAP, published by GASTON & JOHNSON of New York, embracing the United States and Territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and New Foundland; also, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba, and the W. I. Islands. It is also a Map of the World, which shows the position we occupy in relation to the other nations of the earth, which can be traced all the routes of our commerce. We find it highly recommended by such gentlemen as HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States; REV. CHARLES E. WEST, D. D., L. D., President of Buffalo Female College, Hon. LEWIS CARB, and very many others. This work has been compiled from Government surveys, and is one of the most comprehensive, complete, and correct maps we have ever seen. This is a work which should find its way into every family. Children should grow up with such things about them. They should grow up familiar with the geography of their country by daily contact. Every person that desires to keep posted up in all the highly interesting topics of the times, should have one of these valuable Maps for constant reference, and certainly those who are desirous of investing in western lands should not be without one.

J. M. DENTON, of Warsaw, Ky., is Agent for this excellent Map, and will call upon the inhabitants of Shelby county for the purpose of obtaining orders. We cordially commend him to the citizens of Shelby, and bespeak for him the consideration of all our friends and readers.

"HIS25

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—This paper, published at Washington City has passed into the hands of S. C. BUSEY & Co., and has been placed upon a permanent, independent basis. Mr. BUSEY, the recent Editor, is, we think, a member-elect of the Virginia Legislature, and was compelled to retire to attend the session of that body.

We commend the "Organ" to all Americans who wish a paper from Washington City. It is an able advocate of the principles of the American party.

Black Mail.—The Administration levied on the Clerks in the Department the sum of \$5 each, to be used in the Maryland election canvass.

We are requested to call the attention of the Trustees to the sidewalk west of Mr. JOSEPH HALL'S residence. It is in a very bad condition, and should be repaired immediately.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article in another column from the Washington "Organ," with the letter from JOHN VAN BUREN. Mr. VAN BUREN is the leader of the Pierce party in New York; and on the very evening on which the letter appeared in the "Union" President PIERCE dined with him at the hotel.

Not So.—We are assured, that the statement that Mr. CRITTENDEN had accepted the invitation to deliver an anti-Slavery Lecture at Boston, is not correct. Mr. C. has not accepted.

AN AMERICAN.—A Boston paper states, that a young man named GEORGE SUMNER, now in Europe,—a brother of Senator SUMNER—has recently declined the very high position of Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, because he did not desire to serve under any but a Republican Government.

A Conspiracy.—Mr. PAT. LAUGHLIN communicates to the "St. Joseph Cycle," an account of a secret military organization, said to have been formed by the anti-negro-slavery men of Kansas. They are bound together by oaths, and are intended to operate against negro slavery everywhere. Some portions of Mr. L.'s statement bear too much the impress of improbability. Still, as the opponents of negro slavery in Kansas are in open resistance to the enactments of the Legislature; and that, sooner or later, there will be strife if the laws are not changed, we think, not improbable. The separate election was in itself a quasi revolutionary movement. And there is not much room to doubt that any attempt to enforce some of the laws passed by the Legislature would lead to serious collisions.

NEW YORK.—The election took place in New York yesterday, the 6th. There is a mixture of parties, as the reader may judge from the following list taken from the "Tribune":

Republicans; Half Shells; Whigs; Reformers; Democratic Whigs; American Democracy; Woolly-Heads; American Democrats; Silver Grays; American Protestants; Prohibitionists; Know Nothings; Temperance party; American party; Stringent Licensees; Know Somethings; Moral Unionists; Chocwats; Constitutional Rights party; Hindoos; Liquor Dealers; Sons of the Republic; Teetotalers; Templars; Democratic Republicans; Land Reformers; National Democrats; anti-Renters; Bankers; Liberty Party; anti-Barnburners; Practical Democrats; Hard Shells; German Democracy; Soft Shells; Working Men; and lots of small fry.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1st, 1855.

H. F. MIDDLETON, Editor.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, Committee appointed by the Native Americans, resident in the City of Frankfort, herewith present you with a *Cup and Saucer*, as a testimonial of their high regard, and their appreciation of your real, fidelity, and perseverance in the advocacy of American Principles.

The great issue of the day is now distinctly made, between the American and the anti-American parties, and the peace and happiness of our people, and the perpetuity of our Government, are involved in the contest. Kentucky has spoken her sentiments, and taken her stand, on the side of the Union and the Constitution. In the contest just passed, you were among the foremost in the field, and the Americans of Frankfort, as well as those throughout the State, and the Union, acknowledge you as among our most valiant soldiers and champions.

Assuring you of our individual regard, and with the hope that you may live to see the full and complete triumph of American Principles, we remain, Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. F. MEEK, W. H. GRAY, W. FRANKLIN, A. G. BRAWNER, JNO. WATSON, E. H. TAYLOR, Committee.

OFFICE OF "THE SHELBY NEWS," Shelbyville, Ky., Nov. 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—It would be vain for me to attempt, in language, an adequate expression of my gratitude for the kind and generous response to your letter of the 1st instant, and the gift accompanying it. If I were so conscious of my own merits, as to simply construe your act into one of compliment to merit, vanity could easily find well-turned eulogistic phrases for the rendition of appropriate thanks. But, I know that deeper feelings of personal regard, that warm friendship, sympathy, and encouragement in the arduous career in which I have honestly, however humbly, participated, prompted you. Therefore, I can only say: accept my heartfelt gratitude,—far more deeply felt than expressed.

Your allusion to the great issue, in which the welfare of my country is involved, meets with the fullest response in my bosom; and while that issue is pending, so long shall my voice, and my pen, be fearlessly raised up for "THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Yours, &c. most respectfully, HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

To Messrs. Meek, Gray, Franklin, Brawner, Watson, and Taylor, Committee of Native Americans of Frankfort.

THE ABOVE CORRESPONDENCE WILL explain itself. It is with no slight emotions, that we now comment upon it. There probably never was a period in our life, when an event occurred, connected with our interest or feelings, leaving so profound an impression,—or one, the memories of which will linger so pleasantly around our heart, as the unexpected act of courtesy extended by the noble-hearted Americans of Frankfort to us, on the 1st of November, 1855.

It was not the Gifts of Silver, or Gold,—for often have they been the rewards of vice; but the *motives*, that actuated the generous donors consecrate the act, and stamp it in enduring characters of Gratitude upon our Memory. Years of unremitting toil,—without reward, save that of a good conscience,—through depreciation at home and denunciation abroad,—we have spent in the advocacy of the great principles of Americanism, and in building a name and influence for our paper. Alone, and unsupported, *years ago*, we breathed the storm,—now, the corruption of parties, the bolder strides for power, taken by Priest and Foreigner, have at length aroused the American people; and our Principles—once the scoff and jest of every contemptible demagogue—have, at last, been endorsed. In all this trial, we have endeavored to battle only for the Right, with the weapons of Truth. Nor have we ever left the honorable path of legitimate discussion to assail private character; and never, unless provoked beyond endurance, have we intentionally wounded the feelings of an adversary.

While our principles have been endorsed, the generous citizens of Frankfort seemed determined, that the individual should not be neglected. Surely, under the circumstances, we may be permitted to say, without egotism, that we have something to remember with pride.

There has been six hundred and thirteen aliens naturalized in Monroe county, New York, since January 1, 1854. This is a greater number than there are voters in any town or ward in the county.

THE residence of Mr. ELIJAH DAVIS, at Chaplin, Nelson county, was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult., together with all its contents, during the absence of the family at a funeral. Loss \$500, and no insurance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 1st inst., an excursion train of thirteen cars left St. Louis for Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad, at that place. When about half way to Jefferson City, in crossing the bridge over the Gasconade river, the bridge gave way and precipitated the whole train, except the last car, in the ditch, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, killing eighteen persons, and wounding a great many, some of them mortally. Among the killed are several of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give the particulars, from our St. Louis exchanges.

MISS EUNICE E. CULVER, of Blandford, Mass., received a verdict of \$2,500 damages, a few days since, against Fred. Dwight, formerly of Springfield, for breach of marriage promise. The lady is 26 years of age, and had been courted by the gay deceiver since 1849. It was proved that heat one time presented her with a changeable silk dress, at another with a black silk, and made innumerable presents of handkerchiefs, books, shawls, bonnets, and other articles of wearing apparel or ornament. In one of the books so presented, he wrote the name of "Miss E. E. Culver Dwight."

THE WAY THE FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND FOREIGN VOTE GO.—In Wisconsin the News-bode, the only Dutch paper published in that State, the Emigrants, the leading Norwegian organ, and the Corcoran (Milwaukee), Democrat (Manitowish), and Pioneer (Sank City), are all engaged in a zealous support of the pseudo "Republican" or Free-soil fusion cause.

NEVADA LAND OFFICE, Nov. 1st, 1855.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the Nevada Office.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

November 8th Farm and Personal Property of David Ellis. See advertisement.

November 8th Farm, &c., of John S. Harvie, near Frankfort.

November 9th A large lot of Blooded Stock, and fine Males, by Drane & Hopkins. See advertisement and bills.

November 12th Shelby county Poor Farm; Farms, Houses, Negroes &c., by Commissioner Bohannon. Also, the Farm and Town Residence belonging to the estate of Nicholas and M. B. Smith, deceased. See advertisements.

November 15th Sale of the Farm and Personal Property, in possession of W. C. Drake. See Bills.

November 15th A Farm and Stock, in Fayette county, by John B. Payne. See advertisement.

November 17th A Tract of Land by Robt. Lawson. See advertisement.

November 20th The desirable Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of W. M. Stout. See advertisement and bills.

November 20th A lot of Blooded Stock, by John C. Avery. See advertisement.

December 3rd Valuable Town Property in Versailles, by Geo. C. Castellan. See advertisement.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Some fine Horses by Wm. C. Wilcock. See advt.

Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clay Village. See advertisement.

A Negro Woman and Child, by L. W. Du-Puy. See advertisement.

The Town Property of Philip Adams. See advt.

Farm, of George Price. See advertisement.

Farm, by N. C. Beckham.

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville. Residence of W. A. Jones. See advt.

THE FARM OF WILLIAM M. STOUT, advertised in our paper, to be sold on the 20th instant, will be sold on a credit as follows: One-third of the purchase money, cash in hand; the remainder in one, two, and three years, without interest.

To those Concerned.—There are many, very many, indebted to us for subscription, advertising, and printing. The amount due from each is comparatively small; but would in the aggregate make a very large sum.—We now need all that is due. Will send and every one who knows he owes us, please call and liquidate, in part, if not in whole, his arrearages.

It is not nothing, we can assure our readers, that we dislike more than to dun our customers, who are in arrears.—But, at this time, we are in need of all that is owing to us, and we are compelled to make a call upon our delinquent customers. And we hope they will generously and promptly respond; and thereby oblige themselves and confer a favor upon us.

HENRY F. MIDDLETON.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The "American Organ" says: Col. WEBB of the New York Courier, has taken a house on President's Square, at \$200 per month.—We suppose this is a part of the SEWARD programme, the Colonel being the Senator's right hand man.

Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office during Gen. Taylor's administration, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 23d ult., in the 66th year of his age.

A Political Trick.—It is stated in Washington City, that the letter of JOHN VAN BUREN, published in this issue, is a political trick. It is believed to have been written in the "Union" office, and with a perfect understanding with the editor of that journal, the object being to aid the Softs of New York, and at the same time enable the "Union" and the administration to continue to play out its game of duplicity.—When it is remembered, that the President dined with Prince John, the same evening that the letter appeared, the statement assumes the appearance of a fact.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Commissioners or Delegates from the different branches of the new State Bank, met in Indianapolis on Wednesday last, and organized the State Board by the election of Hugh McCullough, of Fort Wayne, President; Jas. M. Ray, of Indianapolis, Cashier, and Thos. L. Smith, of New Albany, Attorney. It is said that Gov. Wright is opposed to the new bank, and intends to test the constitutionality of the new Bank Law.

An "Orful Warning."—The N. O. Pien-yang says, that it is a common idea that some houses are lucky and some unlucky, and mentions a house which has been on fire twenty times, another in which four murders have been committed, and a store in which every tenant has failed. In Boston there was just such a store. Everybody who took it either closed up for want of patronage, or sold out at auction for benefit of creditors. About six months ago a man took it, and we expected to see him a victim, but he has succeeded. Why? He advertises!!! This is an "orful warning."

JNO. W. WILLIAMS.

SECURE THE SHADOW.—This is decidedly the most favorable season for taking DAGUERRETYPE, and as I am making arrangements to start soon in a few weeks, I would like for all friends with whom I have engagements to call early. All persons indebted to me will please give me an early call.

JNO. W. WILLIAMS.

G. SCHUE, SURGEON DENTIST, tends his services to the citizens of Shelbyville. Having practiced in Scott county for four years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all operations connected with his profession. Office—in the brick building, in the rear of the Old Clerk's Office.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.—The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company continue to make insurances against fire, buildings, stocks, and merchandise, in buildings in village, and on stocks of merchandise. This Company takes no risks on bulls of steamboats, ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having few agents, their affairs are perfectly under their own knowledge and control.

The Agents of this Company are: J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville; LEWIS SUBLETT, Versailles; P. M'GRAIN, Harrodsburg; JOHN MUIR, Bardonia.

Shelbyville, Sept. 27, 1854. 100767

DR. HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—The relaxing heats of summer have behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its attendant, loss of spirits. For these we require a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine sui generis—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain-head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the malarious morbi, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, astringent, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretory organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. By Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street, May 30, 1855. 2W-29802

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville papers state that on the morning of the 2d instant, a fire broke out in the bagging and bale room of Mr. GEORGE W. DUNLAP, near the Brook street bridge. The manufacturing establishment, together with the very valuable machinery, worth some \$25,000 were quickly consumed.—The hemp-house caught next and was burned, with its contents, consisting of forty tons of hemp, one hundred coils of rope and fifty pieces of bagging. Total loss not less than forty thousand dollars; insured to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Charleston, S. C. The Evening News says they "are so well executed as easily to impose on those receiving or paying them away. The counterfeit will be discovered by sounding, the sound emitted being dull and not of the ringing character of the genuine. The genuine has besides rays around the head of the eagle, which the counterfeit has not."

Gov. Morehead has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of Sam. H. Deeds, charged with the murder of Samuel Laidman, and who escaped from the Spencer county jail on the 25th of Oct.

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as follows:—Probably the gentleman minded his own business.

"I am a great coward, and came here with fear and trembling, expecting to have my throat cut from ear to ear before I reached the hotel in the city of Leavenworth; but, so far from being molested, I have been treated with every civility, and I have never been among a people so universally polite as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Hog Market.

The Chicago "Press" notices sales of 1,400 hogs there at \$4 75 \$5 00 and \$5 75.

Hogs.—The hog market is on a stand still. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of 31st ult., reports the following transaction: A city packer reports 4,500 head at 6c, making weight 200 pounds and upwards, delivered in November and December from Illinois.

Hog Slaughtering.—We learn that Col. Allen May is busily engaged in hog killing at his slaughtering establishment near this city. He has already packed a large number of hogs, and it is said that his establishment, will, during the season, pack about 50,000 head. We learn that the prices paid are equal to \$5 per hundred net.—Indianapolis Sentinel, 1st.

In the Hog market there is nothing doing for the moment. Holders ideas keep up, but buyers seem timid and unwilling to operate, except at a decline. At \$6 25 @ \$6 50 there are buyers, the latter rate for November delivery.—Cin. Com.

The Louisville Courier of the 3rd says: Hogs.—The market is quite dull here, with rather a downward tendency in prices. In the absence of actual sales, we will remark that hogs are offered at 6 cents net, for December delivery, to packers.

At St. Louis no positive contracts are making, and buyers at last dates were not offering over 5 1/2 cents for hogs weighing 200 pounds or more.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small lots of bagging and rope at \$1.00.

COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2 cts; Potomac at 10c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 7 1/2 cts; batting, 10 1/2 cts. Cotton yarns are firm at 8 1/2 cts; 40s, 9 cts; 50s, 9 1/2 cts.

CORRAGE.—Small sales of shingles at 16 1/2 cts; and of tarred corrages at 12 1/2 cts; Sales of hemp twine at 12 1/2 cts; packing twine, 25 1/2 cts.

CANDLES.—Sperm candles, none; ear candles, in lots, at 26c; 7 cts for cash; pressed tallow candles at 22 1/2 cts; common mold, 11 1/2 cts for best. FEATHERS.—Sales of geese at 31 1/2 cts; ducks, 25 1/2 cts.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra brands \$7 65 @ \$7 75; Wheat \$1.40 @ \$1.50; Corn 30c @ 35c.

GROCERIES.—Rice coffee, 12 1/2 cts; molasses 40c @ 45c; sugar, 7 1/2 cts; rice 7c.

HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at \$1 1/2 @ \$1 35.

HIDES.—We quote green slaughter, 6c; Missouri dry, 12c; From Canada, 20c @ 25c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is firm, with sales of mess pork at \$21.00; bacon clear sides 12 1/2 cts; TOBACCO.—The sales Saturday amounted to 8 at prices ranging from \$7 75 @ \$7 75.

CATTLE MARKET.

Good Billocks and Cows, choice at 7 1/2 cts; fair at 6c, and rough at 5 1/2 cts.

Edinburg Ind., sold at \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 and choice at 6c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep from \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4; Lambs at \$1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. D. N. Porter, Mr. J. R. BAGGS, of Oldham Co., and Miss MARY E. BAGGS, of Oldham Co., Ky.

On the 14th ult., by Rev. G. H. Hobbs, Mr. S. ROBERTSON, and Miss E. M. BRYANT, all of Spencer county, Ky.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. G. R. MARK, of Bullitt Co., and Miss S. A. MARTIN, of Spencer county, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Plant here your DREAMS—Reap there your DOLLARS.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER, 1855,—being County Court day,—two very desirable PIECES OF PROPERTY, within the limits of said town. One is a large and commodious residence, with all necessary outbuildings, and one of the largest and best situated lots in the town.

ROPE AND BAGGING FACTORIES.

In the country, from the quantity of land and arrangement of buildings, the factories for the preparation of rope and bagging are becoming numerous, and their buildings, leaving ample space for each. Within the yard (which is large), surrounding the residence, there is most beautiful and handsome shrubbery, in short, this is one of the most desirable, perhaps the most desirable residence about the town, and for the purpose of a female school there is no place in the country that will compare with it.—It is situated on the southern shore of the town, and yet as secluded as if it were miles from it.

No. 2 is the property formerly owned by N. Haydon, for a man of small capital, is a very desirable location. Both factories are in perfect working order, and will be sold with all their machinery.

The above property will be sold on four payments: one-half (when possession is given) on the first day of January next, 1856, and the balance in three equal payments thereafter, without interest, a lien being retained on the property to secure deferred payments. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

Woodford Co., Ky., Nov. 7, 1855. 1823

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK, HORSES, HOGS, SHEEP, COWS, &c.

HAVING had more stock on hand than I could dispose of at my late sale, I have decided to sell on THURSDAY, THE 15th OF NOVEMBER, 1855, to the highest bidder at my farm 3 miles from Leavenworth, the following:—A large and commodious residence, with all necessary outbuildings, and one of the largest and best situated lots in the town.

THIRTY HEAD OF BLOODED CATTLE, 10 of them thorough bred Cows, young fine and fat in calf with complete pedigrees. Three of them are in calf by imported Bulls—two by imported Cunningham, the other by imported Orontes.

SIX HEIFERS.

Very thorough, with complete pedigrees.

TWO THOROUGH BRED BULL CALVES, One by Orontes, the other by Oliver.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HOGS, 30 Fat Hogs; 3 superior young Boars; the balance are Sows, Pigs and Shoats.

TWENTY FAT EWES.

SIX HEAD OF FINE JENNETS, Bred to Mr. Thomas Hays' splendid imp. Jack. Several fine Brood Mares, in foal to Zets.

I will sell part of my Corn and Oats, say 100 bbls of Corn ready for delivery, and 50 bushels of Oats. Terms—12 months credit for all sums over \$20; that sum and under cash in hand, for everything except the hogs. They will be sold in lots of 100 bushels or more.

At the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder.

THE ROBINSON FARM.

Adjoining the one on which the above sale will take place, and adjoining the farms of J. L. Bradley and John Wiley, containing 151 acres of choice land, 120 acres cleared, the balance in wood, finely set with blue grass. A fine spring on it, with plenty of stock water.

This Farm is three miles from Lexington, between two turnpikes,—the Frankfort turnpike runs within a few hundred yards of it, and the farm has an outlet to this place. The branch pike from the Georgetown pike through Sanderville runs within a few hundred yards of it, and an outlet to this place is also had.

The whole of the land on this place is of the first order, and a most beautiful residence can be made of it. Terms. One-third in hand, one third in 12 months, and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale.

JOHN B. PAYNE.

J. DILLON, Auctioneer.

Shelby News insert till day of sale and charge this notice.—L. O. Observer.

Gov. Morehead has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of Sam. H. Deeds, charged with the murder of Samuel Laidman, and who escaped from the Spencer county jail on the 25th of Oct.

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as follows:—Probably the gentleman minded his own business.

"I am a great coward, and came here with fear and trembling, expecting to have my throat cut from ear to ear before I reached the hotel in the city of Leavenworth; but, so far from being molested, I have been treated with every civility, and I have never been among a people so universally polite as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Hog Market.

The Chicago "Press" notices sales of 1,400 hogs there at \$4 75 \$5 00 and \$5 75.

Hogs.—The hog market is on a stand still. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of 31st ult., reports the following transaction: A city packer reports 4,500 head at 6c, making weight 200 pounds and upwards, delivered in November and December from Illinois.

Hog Slaughtering.—We learn that Col. Allen May is busily engaged in hog killing at his slaughtering establishment near this city. He has already packed a large number of hogs, and it is said that his establishment, will, during the season, pack about 50,000 head. We learn that the prices paid are equal to \$5 per hundred net.—Indianapolis Sentinel, 1st.

In the Hog market there is nothing doing for the moment. Holders ideas keep up, but buyers seem timid and unwilling to operate, except at a decline. At \$6 25 @ \$6 50 there are buyers, the latter rate for November delivery.—Cin. Com.

The Louisville Courier of the 3rd says: Hogs.—The market is quite dull here, with rather a downward tendency in prices. In the absence of actual sales, we will remark that hogs are offered at 6 cents net, for December delivery, to packers.

At St. Louis no positive contracts are making, and buyers at last dates were not offering over 5 1/2 cents for hogs weighing 200 pounds or more.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small lots of bagging and rope at \$1.00.

COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2 cts; Potomac at 10c



